

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair
with rising temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 43; lowest, 30.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

\$750,000,000 MORE IS ASKED TO RUN ROADS

Money for Improvements,
Which Will Be Repaid,
Glass Says.

LOSS OF \$196,000,000

Deficit Laid to Cost of War
—\$681,445,418 Is Already
Tied Up.

1919 MAY BREAK EVEN

Total Appropriation Called
For Is \$1,250,000,000—
Loans Outlined.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—An appropriation of \$750,000,000 to continue the financing of Government operation of the roads was asked of Congress today by Director-General Hines in an estimate forwarded through Secretary of the Treasury Glass. A statement accompanying the estimate explains that much of the sum is to be used in advances to the roads in financing betterments and improvements and in carrying working capital and will be reimbursable to the United States.

It is proposed, however, to charge off from the appropriation, as chargeable to the cost of winning the war, a loss of \$196,000,000, which is the difference between the rental guarantee and the net income of the roads for 1918. The estimate is made as necessary whether the roads are held for twenty months or turned back at an earlier date. It provides for a total appropriation of \$1,250,000,000 for Government control and operation of the roads, but the statement of summary points out that much of this sum is reimbursable to the United States and will be collected at the end of Government control.

Need for Funds.

Two distinct purposes by the Railroad Administration are involved in the request for an additional \$750,000,000. The first is to furnish the necessary funds for financing, which are reimbursable, and the second to meet the 1918 loss. Apparently no loss is contemplated in 1919.

Director-General Hines previously has stated that if the volume of traffic is the same the Railroad Administration will be able to meet the rental—that is, it will break even. Many well informed men in public and private life, however, believe that traffic will not be as heavy under the best conditions, with the huge war traffic counted out.

Summarized the financial statement presented by the Director-General for Congress is as follows:

AS-TO THE YEAR 1918.	
Operating expenses	\$250,000,000
Interest on bonds	247,100,000
Operating capital in the shape of advances to the roads	1,250,000,000
Less outstanding obligations	50,000,000
Less New York, New Haven and Hartford	61,475,000
Advances to inland waterways	1,250,000,000
Less interest on bonds and other obligations	4,862,100
Total	\$585,000,000

AS-TO THE YEAR 1919.

The cost of capital expenditures, which is estimated to have been \$1,250,000,000, is to be met by the Government for the time being to carry out the plan of the Railroad Administration to operate the roads. The Government will not receive reimbursement.

Less in operation for the year 1918, representing the difference between the standard rental for the use of the roads and the net income, which may be fairly counted as one of the costs of the war.

Plan for Expenditure.

It is proposed that the \$750,000,000 fund asked for be added to and made a part of the original revolving fund of \$500,000,000 provided by Congress, so that it would be expended in the same manner and for the same purposes. Director-General Hines first intended to ask a separate fund of \$500,000,000 or more, but of which advances could be made to the roads to meet capital requirements, and all of which was to be repaid by the Government. A change was made in form, it is stated, to prevent the necessity of amendment of the railroad act in the present circumstances and the fundamental legislation it entailed.

Transmitting his request Director-General Hines said:

CROMWELL SISTERS, TWINS, END LIVES BY LEAPING FROM SHIP, IS REPORT



International Film Service Co.
Dorothea and Gladys Cromwell.

Note Left in La Lorraine
Stateroom Said They Were
"Worn Out."

IN WAR WORK FOR YEAR

Despatch From France Telling
of Suicides Is Doubtful
by Brother.

A despatch from Bordeaux received yesterday in this city announced the deaths by suicide of Miss Gladys and Miss Dorothea Cromwell, stating that they had leaped from the deck of the La Lorraine while the vessel, which was bound for New York, lay in the Gironde River.

The despatch added that they had left a note in their stateroom addressed to the captain of the vessel, declaring that they had concluded to "end it all," and that their bodies had not been recovered. It was stated also that they had complained to fellow passengers of being worn out mentally and physically as a result of their year's work with a Red Cross unit near the fighting front.

The report of their deaths came as a great shock to their friends in this city, but until he can obtain confirmation of it it is wholly discredited by their brother, Seymour L. Cromwell, of 36 Broadway. As soon as he received the report he put himself into communication with friends in Washington and in France, but up to late last night had been unable to find out whether the report was true or not.

The Misses Dorothea and Gladys Cromwell went to France a year ago to engage in Red Cross stateroom work. They were, respectively, 29 years old, and the daughters of the late Frederick Cromwell, for many years treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. After his death they made their home in an apartment at 535 Park avenue, which they closed when they went to France.

Mr. Cromwell is certain that the report of the deaths of his sisters is a mistake, basing his belief on a cablegram which he received from them on Wednesday, in which they said: "Missed steamer. Sailing on Emagene." He says that there could have been no possibility of their suicide, because they had written that they had found great happiness in their work in France and were looking forward eagerly to their return to New York.

The La Lorraine sailed last Sunday and the Espagne will sail on Monday.

\$100,000,000 TO FEED EUROPE IS VOTED, 53 TO 18

Senators Attack Wisdom of
Wilson's Cure for Bol-
shevism in Debate.

FIGHT IS STUBBORN
Statement Is Made That
Only 5 Per Cent. of the
Senate Favors Bill.

IS SENT TO CONFERENCE

Knox Perplexed, Borah Uncon-
vinced and La Follette Sees
Horns of Truists.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate passed today by a vote of 53 to 18 the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for the relief of starving Europe, following one of the most protracted debates of recent months and one characterized by the most stubborn opposition, considering the apparently small number of votes cast against the measure at its final passage.

There was grave doubt in the Senate, even among the fifty-three Senators who voted aye, as to the good sense and justification for this enactment. Despite the evident need for outside assistance by the nations lately at war and some of the neutral countries of Europe which have lain in the fringes of battle and suffered welling as keenly as those engaged in the fighting, there was a serious question in the minds of Senators as to the wisdom of the course which President Wilson had so recently recommended.

Such views were held and clearly expressed by Senator Knox (Pa.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Knox suggested that our first duty was to our own country, adding: "In all my legislative experience I have never been quite so perplexed or found it quite so difficult to make up my mind as to what my duty in the circumstances was."

New York Senators Divided.

There were other Senators who voted for the bill, but who entertain almost identical views to those given voice by the Pennsylvania Senator. Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.) voted for the bill, although he did not speak for it. Senator Calder, the junior Senator from New York, spoke and voted against the appropriation.

"I think," said Senator Borah with gravity, "that this bill presents the most extraordinary situation which has ever been presented to this Senate. It is a bill to do good, but it is a bill to do good at the expense of the United States. It is a bill to do good at the expense of the United States. It is a bill to do good at the expense of the United States."

On the final roll call the showing was: For the measure, 53; against, 18. The bill was then sent to conference.

Another aspect of the new policy to continue to draw their allotments from the Government during the temporary service. For the time being at least the War Department will have ample work to keep the men busy in handling demobilization of other troops, in storing war material and in similar tasks.

NEW PLANE ATTAINS 160 MILES AN HOUR

Italian Machine Said to Have
Smashed Records.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the
London Times Service.

Rome, Jan. 24.—A new Italian biplane, the Marchetti Vickers Terni, piloted by Sergeant Elia Link, attained under official trials an average certified speed of 160 miles an hour.

The trials were conducted at a height of nearly a hundred feet from the ground, so the controls were flattened in flight, and the flights were made both with and against the wind.

The motor was of the 200 horsepower type. The average speed attained exceeded by sixteen miles the previous record under similar conditions.

Protests Federal Wire Control.

FRANCO-SLA VS OPPOSE WILSON IDEA; MAY APPEAL TO AMERICAN SENATE; BRITISH PLAN FOR LEAGUE OUTLINED

REDS' LEADER
SEIZED AS SPY

Ensign Krylenko Caught Try-
ing to Enter Lines of Anti-
Bolshevik Army.

TAKE TROTSKY PRISONER

Lithuanians Defeat Enemy
and Advance on Vilna—Pet-
rograd Criminals Loose.

London, Jan. 24.—Ensign Krylenko, former commander of the Russian Bolshevik army, has been arrested, according to reports received here from Copenhagen through Finland. He was caught when he attempted to enter the anti-Bolshevik army of Gen. Krasnoff for espionage purposes.

Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, did not escape from Narva after the defeat of the Bolsheviks by the Estonians, but was taken prisoner, according to despatches received here from the same source. Trotsky was taken to the same source state that owing to the intervention of Finnish troops in northern Estonia and Livonia the country has been cleared of Bolshevik forces.

An Estonian official report on the capture of Narva by Estonian and Finnish troops announced that Trotsky, who had been present at Narva during the fighting, had escaped from the city after the Bolshevik defeat. Despatches of January 23 from Copenhagen appeared to confirm this, announcing that Trotsky was transferring his headquarters at Minister of War to Nizhni-Novgorod.

Communications between Libau and Narva do not appear to be particularly good at present. The Bolsheviks have been reported to have recently been reported in the territory between them.

Lithuanian troops have inflicted a defeat upon the Bolsheviks near Koszary, about midway between Kovno and Vilna, according to reports from Kovno via Paris received today. The casualties of the Bolsheviks were heavy and they are reported to have lost 8,500 men in prisoners. The Lithuanians are said to be advancing toward Vilna.

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 24.—Petrograd is being left to the mercy of gangs of robbers formed of escaped prisoners who are looting the city. The Bolsheviks are reported to have been driven out of the city and are now in the hands of the Finnish troops.

More interned in Petrograd will be executed, it is predicted, and their women and children left to shift for themselves.

All the valuables in private houses, bank vaults and museums will be removed from the city.

GERMANS FIGHT WAY THROUGH BOLSHEVIKI

Troops Returning From the
Ukraine Have Encounters.

By the Associated Press.

CONZ, Jan. 24.—After being three weeks on the march, fighting their way through bands of Bolsheviks in Russia, German troops arrived here yesterday from the Ukraine. Four hundred and fifty soldiers, with their equipment, left Kharkov on December 25 after marching and fighting a special train with one pounder, machine guns and rifles.

A non-commissioned officer of the German First Corps, with headquarters at Koblenz, was among the arrivals at Conz. He estimated that there are 200 to 300 German soldiers remaining in the Ukraine. Between Kharkov and Kiev the German train had frequent encounters with bands of Bolsheviks numbering from 200 to 300. In one of these encounters the Germans suffered sixty casualties.

The officers said the train was stopped frequently by Bolsheviks and it was necessary for the Germans to fight their way day after day. Sometimes the Germans bribed the Bolsheviks to let them pass, but in most cases they fought their way through, using machine guns from the train windows. The itinerary of the German train was not disclosed.

The Bolsheviks had officers, but they maintained little order and the Bolsheviks found it difficult to keep the train moving because of destroyed bridges.

The Bolsheviks had officers, but they maintained little order and the Bolsheviks found it difficult to keep the train moving because of destroyed bridges.

It will not be necessary for the measure to go to conference, where amendments made by the Senate must be straightened out.

U. S. TROOPS GROW RESTLESS IN FRANCE

War Department Urged to
Schedule Departures.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the
Public Ledger.

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FORCE AVOIDED
IN ENGLISH IDEA

Would Be Employed Only if
Completely Severed Re-
lations Failed.

ARMAMENT A PROBLEM

Difficulties of Limitation
Cited, but Removal of Con-
scription Favored.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The much discussed British plan for a league of nations, which now has been completed, can be outlined in concrete form to the people of the United States for the first time. The following details, though unofficial and subject to alteration, represent in substance the plan that will be laid before the Peace Conference.

The main feature of the league provided for in the plan will be the establishment of machinery for handling international disputes. This will be based on an agreement among the members of the league not to interfere with the territorial integrity of states or to permit others to interfere with them.

The rendering of assistance and guidance to new and undeveloped States to maintain freedom of transit and just commercial relations between the members of the league are some of the principal aims to be supervised by the league. A committee to rule on the question of the league and of the arms, and before which would also come up for study international problems relating to economics and sanitation, will be appointed. A like central body for handling international labor questions is provided for in the plan.

Capital to Be Created.

In this connection it is held that all international bodies now existing and any which may be created must be brought together in some central place, which will be the capital of the league, and work in close cooperation with the league if the effort to promote international cooperation is to be successful.

The British plan provides for a general conference of the delegates of all nations members of the league and for a smaller international executive council for the transaction of ordinary business. A permanent secretariat for the league would be created, to be composed of authority and experience in European affairs, sitting at the capital of the league, with all necessary diplomatic immunities. Periodic meetings for the evacuation of Petrograd, with the intention of moving either to Moscow or Nizhni-Novgorod.

A greater proportion of the persons now interned in Petrograd will be executed, it is predicted, and their women and children left to shift for themselves.

All the valuables in private houses, bank vaults and museums will be removed from the city.

Disputes for settlement are divided into two classes—justifiable and non-justifiable—and each state will be the final judge as to whether a dispute is justifiable or not.

The establishment of a permanent court of international justice for the settlement of justifiable disputes is proposed, and until it is created a court of arbitration is suggested. Either a council or a conference of the league is thought to be the proper organ for the consideration of non-justifiable quarrels.

The plan maintains that in either case all that ought to be attempted at present is to see that the league is a definite public opinion and not formal coercive machinery shall be appealed to. It is thought that the world is not yet ready for such machinery. There are two cases only in which it is planned that the league should apply coercion to sovereign States.

The first case would be where one disputant had complied with the unanimous report of the conference or council of the league or with the award of the court of arbitration, while the other disputant refused to accept this as final. The league would have to assist the complying State if the other should offer violence. The second case would be that of an aggressive power which insisted on going to war without allowing the league time to discuss the case properly.

The league's members would be bound in both cases to sever diplomatic, commercial and economic relations with the offending State. The military or naval force of the league would be used.

Continued on Second Page.

Britain Ready to Leave Accessions to League

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Reuters' Paris correspondent says he has been given to understand that Great Britain is willing to relegate such problems as Mesopotamia, Palestine and the German colonies to a league of nations, as soon as that body is formed, to avoid wasting the time of the Peace Conference. Thus, says the correspondent, it is apparent that Great Britain is not desirous of making any demands for territory incompatible with the principles of a league of nations.

FRENCH LOAN UP TO BOLSHEVIKI

If Reds Go to Princes Islands
Parley Pre-War Debt Will
Be First Subject.

MUST GIVE GUARANTEES

Peace Council Still Waits for
Replies From Rival Fac-
tions in Russia.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Recognition of Russia's pre-war national debt to France by the Lenin-Trotsky Government will be one of the first subjects discussed at Princes Islands should the Bolshevik leaders accept the invitation of the Peace Conference to meet there.

While Russia is a debtor to all of the Allies except Italy there is a feeling in France's official circles that the French debt should receive priority, as it was contracted much earlier—during the time of peace—while the British and American claims only date back to the war period. Russian bonds are widely scattered throughout France and there are more than 2,000,000 holders, among them many workmen, small proprietors and tradesmen, whose savings of a whole lifetime are invested.

It seems doubtful whether replies to the inquiries addressed by the Supreme Council to the various Russian factions will be received in time for Saturday's session of the full Peace Conference.

Doubt About Status of Envoys.

In fact it develops that the Russian envoys now in Paris asserting they represent the anti-Bolshevik may not be competent to pass upon the question themselves. They have credentials conveying powers unknown to the Peace Conference. The Council is disposed to accept these credentials as sufficient in event the Russians now here participate in the meeting on the Princes Islands; otherwise, it is said, it will be necessary to await the decisions of the home Governments of the various factions in Russia.

Important in view of the expressed disinclination of the Russians now in Paris to meet their enemies at a council table, it has been learned that the animating purpose of the council on the Princes Islands is not to enforce upon the gathering any particular line of policy, but simply to encourage the participants to get together themselves on any basis that may promise the restoration of internal order and proper relations with the world.

Question of Debt Recognition.

This meets with the suggestion from certain quarters today that the allied and American delegates to that conference should be charged not to insist upon Russia's recognition of her foreign debt, which was repudiated by the Bolsheviks, or to place any obligation upon the Russian Government to make a definite effort to obtain harmony and peace. While some of the allied Powers would like to impose recognition of various obligations upon the Russians, it is made clear that so far as the American and British views are concerned such is not the case.

President Wilson's plan for dealing with the Russian problem includes the "unconditional recognition of the revolution" by the representatives of the Associated Powers. According to the Paris Press, which declares its information comes from "an especially authorized source," of this recognition its information must be construed as implying recognition of all the consequences of the Russian revolution as far as the former Government of the Czar is concerned, but in no wise as approval of the Bolshevik policies.

Advantage Seen in Parley.

The press continues to display the keenest interest in the Russian problem. Although former Foreign Minister Sazonov and Prince Lvoff, the former Premier, declare they are firmly decided to have nothing whatever to do with the Bolsheviks, the Paris Press declares that the anti-Bolshevik Governments should not give up the advantage of a hearing before the Allies, no matter how reluctant they may be to meet the Bolsheviks.

Most of the newspapers continue to combat the decision of the conference for a meeting of the representatives of all the Russian Governments, characterizing the policy thus decided upon as unsound.

Both the Petit Journal and the Petit

Continued on Second Page.

Andre Cheradame Urges Committee to Confer With G. O. P. Leaders Here.

NEW STATES WARNED

Peace Council Tells Them
Seizure of Territory Will
Prejudice Cases.

SESSION DEBATES LABOR

Also Discusses Problems That
Have Arisen in Connection
With Military Operation.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Jan. 24.—Violent issue was taken with some of President Wilson's policies at a meeting held last evening under the presidency of Frank Bouillon, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The meeting was called by the Franco-Slav Society.

Andre Cheradame expressed disapproval of President Wilson's plan and urged the sending of a committee to the United States to get in touch with the Republican leaders of the Senate, inasmuch as they could refuse ratification of the treaty. M. Bouillon also attacked the Russian decision, asserting that it paralyzed action by the Allies in Estonia and elsewhere.

German Colonies Considered.

The caucus of the big leaders of the Peace Congress began to show signs of speeding up to-day and took up the problem of the German colonies, holding a hearing on this matter to allow the Premiers of the British Dominions to present their claims. This brought up for the first time in concrete form point five of the fourteen points before the chiefs of the congress.

The American position on this important point, as on others, is withheld. It is known that Japan has lodged an emphatic claim to the Caroline Islands, which Australia determinedly is opposing. Present indications are that the personnel of the Polish mission will not be announced until Monday. Foreign Minister Michon is drafting the instructions to guide the mission, France having made the original Polish proposals.

Warning to Lesser Nations.

A warning was addressed this morning by the Supreme War Council to the lesser nations, particularly the newly created ones, against fighting for and the forcible seizure of disputed territory. It reveals the concern caused here by the Jugo-Slav situation affecting Montenegro and the Czechoslovak operations in Hungary.

The full congress meets to-morrow for the submission of many questions, including the league of nations. Commissions will be appointed to take up these questions in detail after their general outlines have been determined by the leaders. This plan, it is hoped, will lead to greater expedition.

The American plan for a league of nations, the final details of which were discussed yesterday at the meeting of the commission with President Wilson, contains no provision for an international force of any kind. This can be stated as a fact and has great significance.

Supernaturalism Avoided.

While other details are lacking, it is known that an executive council is created of the larger nations, which would have no force of its own at its disposal, thus entirely eliminating the idea of supernaturalism, which many students of the problem insist must be the basis of any effective league that would guarantee a durable peace. The nations composing the league merely would be requested, if such use should be necessary, to use their forces as they were used in the present war.

The conclusion cannot be escaped that this represents a great modification in President Wilson's original ideas on the subject: In his speech in January, 1917, for example, he spoke of a force that would guarantee the permanency of settlements and of peace made secure by the organized force of mankind. Members of the President's Cabinet certainly gave the impression that the aim was an international force to secure peace.

Will Not Limit Armament.

It has been made certain, from what has occurred here recently, that no such league will bring any real limitation of armaments from this conference or afford, in the opinion